

The Young Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5064 第四十六零千第五

日十二月二十年西癸未

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

五五

號六月二英 滙香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 5. DOUGLAS, Brit. s.s., 864, E. Burrie, Foochow 2nd February, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th. General—D. LARKE & Co.

Feb. 5. INTEN. Brit. s.s., 462, Thibaud, Amoy 3rd February, General—D. LARKE & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 5. MADRAS, s.s. for Yokohama.

Feb. 5. ATYOL, s.s. for Bombay, &c.

Feb. 5. TAVANORE, s.s. for Shanghai.

Feb. 5. TAKER, s.s. for Tientsin.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 6TH.

Outward, for Chefoo.

Per, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per Douglas, s.s. from East Coast—

Capt. Bolton, R.N. Messrs. Chomley, Hutchinson and Scholz, 1 European deck and 150 Chinese.

Per Lak, s.s. from Amoy—

28 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer Douglas reports left Foochow on 2nd February, Amoy on the 3rd, and Swatow on the 4th, had light Southerly winds and fine weather the first part, some winds accompanied with thick foggy the middle and latter part of passage. In Foochow, Capt. Bolton, R.N. Messrs. Chomley, Hutchinson and Scholz, 1 European deck and 150 Chinese.

Per Lak, s.s. from Amoy—

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

(From Hock & Co's Shipping Report.)

Per Douglas, s.s. from Foochow.

January 24th. Kwantung, arr. from Hongkong, Dragon from Shanghai; 23th. Emma from Tamsui; 23th, H.M. gun-boat Curlew from Ningpo.

DEPARTURES.

January 23rd, Adele for Shanghai; 24th, Chow-fa for Singapore, Manila, s.s. for London; 26th, Kwantung, arr. for Hongkong; 30th, Dragon, s.s. for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 17th, Jane Street from Sydney, S.s. from Nagasaki; 18th, Mary Mildred from Sydney, Brunets from Tamsui; 20th, Obsidian from San Francisco; 21st, Belied Will from Sydney; 22nd, Anna Maria from Nagasaki; 23rd, Lucy Elizabeth from Nagasaki; 27th, Menko from Port Townsend; 28th, Novelty from Sydney, Ithamer from Sydney.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 11th, Ni, s.s. from Hongkong; 14th, Sengai, str. from Shanghai; 15th, Viceroy of Canton, str. from Shanghai; 16th, British Consul from Liverpool; 20th, New York, str. from Shanghai; 21st, Japan, str. from Hongkong; Georgia from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

January 13th, Bomby, str. for Hongkong; Belief, str. for Shanghai; 14th, Shulamit for Nagasaki; 17th, Hengai for Keeling Sea; 20th, Sella for Nagasaki; 20th, Vesta for Yokohama; 21st, Dume Castle for New York; 24th, Persepolis for Odessa; 25th, Pagan for Cambay; 26th, Xuan for Amoy; 27th, Serpent for Nagasaki.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manilla.

(For last Mail's advice.)

Vessels. From. Date of Arrival.

Cavendish Castle (s.s.) China Ports. Dec. 19.

Albion (s.s.) China Ports. Dec. 20.

Glendore (s.s.) China Ports. Dec. 21.

Bellona (s.s.) Yokohama. Dec. 22.

Diamond (s.s.) China Ports. Dec. 23.

Gwalia (s.s.) Hongkong. Dec. 24.

Oliverhouse (s.s.) Canton. Dec. 25.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corresponding Date.)

Vessel's Name. From. Date.

Civiles. Hamburg. Sept. 5.

Ingaburg. Cardiff. Sept. 22.

Peter. Cardiff. Sept. 25.

Hydra. Cardiff. Sept. 26.

M. A. H. (s.s.) Calcutta. Oct. 13.

Radiant. Cardiff. Oct. 20.

Lesmond. Cardiff. Oct. 24.

Palma. Hamburg. Nov. 1.

Fidella. Bergen. Nov. 5.

Dervent. London. Nov. 18.

Antipodes. London. Nov. 19.

Barbara. Hamburg. Nov. 20.

Johnstone. Cardiff. Oct. 28.

Antenor (s.s.) Liverpool. Dec. 13.

Swiftness. London. Dec. 15.

Glenaray (s.s.) London. Dec. 23.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

A 12 noon.

Sundry Goods, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwriters of the above the 1st of February, with a full and minute description of the same, not later than the 2nd October, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date, the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

General Agents.

23d 139, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, London, or at the principal ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIELD DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 50% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Holiday, 24th July, 1872.

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Holiday, 24th July, 1872.

Banks.

COMPTEUR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1845, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, Paris.

London AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCE—At Nancy, Lyons, Marseilles, Rabat, Beirut, Alexandria, Cairo, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Sankt-Petersburg, Saint-Petersburg, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposits at the rate of 2% per cent. on the monthly minimum balances; 2½% subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal; and 3½% subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3½% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

12 " 5% " "

A. PHILIPPE,

Acting Manager,

Offices in Hongkong—Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE BANK, (LIMITED).

London Office—3, Angel Court, New York Agents—J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21, Broad Street.

AUTHORIZED.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$10,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH,

Manager.

412, CALE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office—3, Angel Court, New York Agents—J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21, Broad Street.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st October.

N. O. 14, Sholley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, \$40 per month.

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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH
year of its existence, is ready for de-
livery.It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the value of the
"CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874"
has been further augmented by

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;

etc.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for this Work).MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

etc.

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and sta-
tistics corrected to date of publication,
tending to make this work in every way
suitable for Public, Mercantile, and
General Offices.The Directory is published in Two
Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents:Macau.....Messrs. J. P. da Silva & Co.
Shantou.....Quinch and Campbell
Amoy.....Watson, Nichols & Co.
Fuzhou.....Wilson, Nichols & Co.
Ningpo.....Hance & Co.
Shanghai.....Hale & Holtz, Shanghai
Kwangchow.....Kingsley & Co.
Hainan and River Ports.....Hall & Holtz and Kelly
Chusan, and Ningpo.....Hall & Holtz and Kelly
Ningpo.....Co. Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking.....Hall & Holtz and Kelly
Nagasaki.....The C. & J. Trading Co.
Hiroo, Okura, and Nagasaki.....The C. & J. Trading Co.
Yokohama.....Mr. O. D. Moss, Japan Gazette
Office.
Mombasa.....Messrs. J. DE LOZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....Strait Times Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane,
.....Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill
.....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & CO.
San Francisco, Mr. E. P. FISHER, 12, Mer-
rion Row, Dublin, 10, Lower Grafton Street,
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PERTWEE & CO.
37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE RE-
PORT FOR the year 1873. Price \$10.
London, 2nd January, 1874.

The Daily Press.

It will be a matter of regret should the Go-
vernment decide that the One Dollar Hong-
kong note shall be done away with, and we
trust that upon further consideration, the
idea which, as stated yesterday, is entertained
in favour of this course may be abandoned. The
Dollar notes have unquestionably been
one of the greatest boons to the Colony, and
have much diminished the annoyance resulting
from the absence of a clear and reliable
currency. It would, therefore, be a great pity
that the Colony should be deprived of this
convenience at all events before a reliable
currency has been established. We are not
aware of the precise grounds which have influenced
the Government in the matter, but, understand
that it is chiefly a question of principle or rather of precedent with them. At home, no notes under the value of a
pound sterling are allowed to be issued, and it seems to be considered that the same rule
should of necessity be applied out here. It is,
however, open to question whether a principle
of this description is really applicable under a totally different set of
financial circumstances, and unless it is quite
clear that inconvenience or financial difficulty
is likely to accrue, it seems very undesirable
to deprive the Colony of a boon which was
welcomed by all classes with satisfaction, and
which up to the present has certainly been
advantageous in every respect. We trust,
therefore, that the matter may be reconsidered,
and the facts connected with it are carefully ascertained before final action is taken.If, however, it should be decided that the
dollars notes should be withdrawn, it is to be
hoped that they will be allowed to continue
in circulation at all events until a new cur-
rency has been established. The occasion of
their withdrawal might in fact be used
to obtain currency for a new and suitable
coin, as it would at once be in considerable
demand, and the benefit of being clear of
the chop dollar difficulty having been a
great extent experienced for a time, the
public would be little disposed to revert
to so undesirable a system. We under-
stand also that, at the present moment
there are fewer choppy Mexican Dollars
in the Colony than there have been for a
long time past, and consequently, it would
be a favourable opportunity for action to be
taken. It is a question whether for the time
being it might not be the best policy for the
Government to take some steps by which
only clean Mexican Dollars will be considered
currency, and so pave the way to the final
introduction of a suitable coin which might
be made equivalent in size, weight, and fine-
ness to the Mexican Dollars, and could for a
reasonable period be used side by side with it. By this means sufficient time would
be given to enable the new coin to come into
circulation, and to become familiar to the
Chinese. Unless it possessed the latter ad-
vantage, it would be very much limited in its
utility, and it would be well that special care
should be taken upon this point. It may be
recalled that Mr. Wade, some time ago,
suggested that an advantage might be gained
by striking a coin in Hongkong of the same
weight and fineness as the Imperial Thai,
but against this plan, which might have some
advantages, we have to set the fact that theMexican Dollar is now thoroughly well
known in the interior of the country, and that
from painful experience of the natives
are far more ready to trust a coin of foreign
manufacture than one which contained any
thing of a Chinese element in it. Although
therefore, there are no doubt some reasons
which at first sight seem to go in favour
of adopting a Chinese Tael standard as
the basis of a coin in Hongkong, there
would appear to be other very important
points in favour of a coin similar to the
Mexican Dollar, and, in fact, in repetition
under a new form, of the experiment essayed
by the Mint, which as the Chairman of
the Chamber of Commerce pointed out, there
is good reason to believe would have com-
pletely succeeded. If the plan proposed were
carried out, any very violent change would
be avoided, and it is quite possible that such
a plan might be put in force by an arrange-
ment between the Bank and the Govern-
ment to share the loss which would arise
upon their balances in hand in consequence
of such a change.The defendant, who denied everything, was sent
to four months' hard labour, and called out
to find scutty, two householders, \$60 each, for
twelve months, failing which, to be recom-
mended to H. E. the Governor, with a view of
being deported.Ho-bang-hui, a doctor, residing at Fat-kung
street, charged a marine hawker named Wong-
kwan, with entering his shop and stealing
therefrom a copper smoking pipe, while he had
his back turned at the back part of the shop.
Champ-a-foon, district watchman No. 4, depo-
sed to seeing the defendant running away
with the pipe, which he dropped when he gave
chase.Defendant, who said the watchman must be
mistaken, was sent to two months' hard labour,
and was granted a furlough.Vik-achin, residing at West Point, charged
a police constable Poon-ko, with breaking into
his house and stealing therefrom property to
the value of \$37.Inspector Oley asked for a command to enable
him to bring up Wong-kwan, who was granted
a furlough.A street gambler named Wong-kam, charged
by P. C. Wong-a-wing, with being drunk on the
Praya, was fined \$5.

DETECTION.

J. M. Hervé, master of the French bank
Bengal, charged several of his seamen with
stealing.One seaman and his vessel arrived from Ke-
long on Sunday last, and the first six days
spent we saw him and the seaman on board
the ship, shipped in Hove. On the 4th instant,
the defendant, who was the mate, told the
captain, stating they wanted to see the French
Council. Before he got on deck the defendant
had got into a scamp alongside and gone
aboard without his permission. He then went
ashore, and saw the French Consul, who
caused their arrest. There was no complaint
from them previously.First defendant said he was willing to go on
the ship, but the seamen were unwilling, as the mate
had ill-treated them.The defendants were ordered to go on board
to their ship, and told if they had any complaint
to make they should go to the captain in a
respectful way, and doubtless the captain would
allow them to see the Consul.

FOOCHOW.

A meeting of shareholders in the Five Court
was held on the evening of the 23rd January.
Present: Messrs. Haslam, Sayce, Dredge, Po-
well, Dunn, H. P. Tenant, Walkinshaw,
Hester, Fry, Gittins, Tatham, Oliver, Odell,
and Fairhurst.A sum of \$10 per share was proposed to be
taken, leaving the value of the shares as
before. After some remarks from Mr. Hunter,
who was desirous of appropriating the \$10 as a
means of reducing the value of the shares
proposed was carried.The number of subscribers was reduced from
12 to 10, it was resolved, that the shares
of these being more valuable for purchasing
the shares, if the shareholders allowed the
several subscriber should be compelled to take
one share, if one was vacant at the time, or else
the shares.The following gentlemen were elected mem-
bers of the Committee of management for the
current year viz. Messrs. Fairhurst, Odell,
Fry, Gittins, and Tatham.

A vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary

COUSINSHIP UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Young-a-fan, a silver-smith in the Worthing
shop, charged a marine hawker with entering
his shop and breaking a stool.Complainant said there were some girls in
the shop purchasing some silver ornaments,
when the defendant came in and interfered with
them. The girls did not like it, and the shop
people told him to go away, whereupon defendant
struck them, and threw a stool in the street
and broke it.Defendant said two men of his men, he
belonged to the Harford, were in the shop
creating a disturbance, and a Chinaman had
caused a flow of blood. He went in and took
the Chinaman to his shop, and when the
Chinaman struck him, he went to the
station, accompanied by the two men, but the
complainant did not prefer any charge against
them. He was simply passing at the time to
go on board the American ship *Sierra*, in
which vessel he had that morning shipped.Defendant was fined \$1, and ordered to make
amends \$50 cent for the breaking of the stool,
and to be despatched to the 2nd instant.Complainant said he gave the defendant
leave last month for two weeks. On Sunday
the defendant did not leave, and when he
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he excused himself by saying he had been arrested
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(From our London Correspondent)
London, 29th Decatur, 1873.The Christian holidays have been observed
in both the traditional o'clock of old Spain. Theseare very illiteracy throughout the country, that
politics are voted a bore, and as the education
question is the only topic that partakes spirit,
can be excited upon. I may say that, for all
practical purposes, home news is a bore.The Spanish government has been
endeavouring to make the country more
prosperous, and to increase the revenue.The Spanish government has been
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MR. ARCH'S MISSION TO CANADA.
Mr. Arch attended a so-called public meeting held in the Lambeth Baths to welcome him on his return from Canada, and to congratulate him on the success of his mission, and wish him success in his future efforts on behalf of the agricultural labourer. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one; the company more than half filled the large hall, and the people were desirous to sit together, so that it was found difficult to find the platform and the speakers from the opposite end of the room. Mr. Cox, of Darby, occupied the chair. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the meeting with Mr. Arch was moved by Mr. Garibaldi, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, and supported by the Rev. Clewley Davis. The latter gentleman and his attendants did not speak because it was a day of mourning, but they did it with the expressed desire not to sympathise with the cause, and he knew many of those who looked upon him with hearty sympathy and with earnest hope. He had recently received a printed address, in which the Rector of Kimberley, Norfolk, vindicated the unionist movement with remarkable minuteness. He regretted that the attitude of the clergy on the whole had been indecisive, and had not been more decided in the incident of the surgical removal of the appendix, and that they had not been more decided in the case of the miners, and make allowance for their conflicting duties, and he was glad to hear that their first fears were being dispelled, and that they were beginning to regard the movement with favour. No doubt things had been said on both sides which had better not have been said; but that was of no great consequence. It is not the time to be querulous, but the incident of the surgical removal of the appendix, and the removal of the miners, stand to the substantial character of a movement. The speaker concluded by wishing prosperity to the Liberator's Union. The resolution having been passed with great and renewed cheering, Mr. Arch returned thanks. He declared that the sole motive which actuated him was the desire to do good to his class and humanity, and that he had no personal or political object in view. His sympathies, like his heart, were divided by his duties—that the strength of a country depends upon the cultivation of its land. In the United States he had been told, on the highest authority, that the mainstay of the country throughout the panic was the fact that its broad acres had been well cultivated. At home we were increasing our population very rapidly, and were not producing one-half of what we could produce if it were well cultivated. Thousands of acres remained uncultivated while idle labourers starved in the winter. Why should it not be let out to labourers at a reasonable rent? Their capital, which was their labour, would make it productive but the demands in securities, including speculative dealings, are not therefore to be condemned if it is, unless the speculative element in the speculative transactions is itself to be condemned.

MISCELLANEOUS.
LUXEM.—Sir Arthur Holp says that "one of the greatest luxuries of riches is that they are not produced in the same place where they are consumed." The rich are always advising the poor, but the poor seldom venture to return the compliment. At the Central Criminal Court, Young-husband Christian, the stockbroker who was convicted last session of misappropriating certain securities that had been entrusted to him was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

Some little excitement has been created in Natal, by the discovery among the branches of a mysterious-looking bandit, and a number of persons, who had been engaged in the remains of one of the billions of dollars with despatches by the French Government of Defens during the siege of Paris.

INSTITUTE OF DECORATION.—An old bachelor says that he has known ladies in whom the instinct of decoration was so strong, that if they were told they must be hanged in the presence of two thousand persons to-morrow, they would not let go of their hands.

It is said that in some parts of Western Canada "so great has been the destruction of forests that considerable rivers have been dried up, leaving little to be seen along their courses but barren and banks," and that last year 250 square miles of pine forests were cut down to supply the need waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do what is right.

If a friend asks a favour of you, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.

IS SPECULATION LEGITIMATE? (ECONOMICS.)

The recent case of the Secretary of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, who has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment for defrauding his company of the sum of \$240,000, in order to cover losses he had sustained on the Stock Exchange, has made the occasion of some remarks on the extension of "gambling" on the Stock Exchange among the better classes of society. The remarks are so indiscriminate as almost to imply a course, all speculative Stock Exchange dealing is wrong, and the suggestion has been made that the principal speculative sellers of stocks or shares should give numbers, so that there could be no general contract to find stocks or shares for delivery, which is the usual shape that selling assumes. The old question thus arises of the "legitimacy" of Stock Exchange speculation, and perhaps it may be useful to remind people of some of the reasons for such a practice, so that attention may be directed to it, to support the argument itself, which would be practically impossible but to the suppression of the above. First, then, Stock Exchange speculation is no better or worse than the speculation which enters into all trade, and the uses of which few people deny. A corn merchant, say, buys wheat largely in expectation that the price will go up, and if he only contracts for future delivery, he will gain without ever possessing the article itself, in all, pocketing the difference between the price at which he bought and the price at which he sold as his profit on the speculation. Or a cotton merchant may do the like as many of them, we should say, have done lately, when cotton was made cheap by the forced sales from America. Such operations are certainly legitimate, and a Stock Exchange speculator who buys for the rise, it is only natural that he should gain without ever possessing the article itself, in all, pocketing the difference between the price at which he bought and the price at which he sold as his profit on the speculation. The opposite operation of selling for fall is not less intelligible to the public, but it is also more or less practised, in all trades. In the coal trade, for instance, every contractor to supply coal for a period to come, less than the present ruling price, is a seller for the full. Although the price for future delivery is less than the present money price, the contractor hopes to buy back the coal at a lower price, and thus make a profit.

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Extracts.

A REPLY TO "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN".

(Speaker.)
"Tis easy, by no sorrow crossed.
And sung to by a friendly bird,
To pine for blit you have not lost,
And weep for ill that never occurred.
Tis easy, too, where days are bright,
And twine rejoicing met you flows,
To think a real trouble light,
And signify old woes.

But come and tarry, friend I with me,
Where nighly heavy, sunlit paths,
And for your Robin's earful free,
Exchange a capt'le nightingale's.
Each morning miss a sweet carol,
A tender voice for ever drowsy,
Wait for the steps that never come
And through the long day's loneliness.

When evening shades press dimly on,
Brood for the sunless' flickering light,
And watch the sparkle one by one,
Die like my joys, in sombre night.

Your fancies, then, with nio compars,
Meet the real scene,

And early own the joys that were,
Dear truth that might have been.—A. H.

ART IN RUSSIA.

The art collections in St. Petersburg may give the traveller pleasant occupation for several weeks; indeed, if the tourist be an art student he will find work for months. The Winter Palace, adjoining the Hermitage, on the Neva, is like the palace at Versailles, conspicuous for rooms, galleries, and monuments of military exploits. Here are well-painted battle-pieces by Wilhelms and Kotzebus; also naval engagements by Alavasovs, highly coloured as a matter of course. Likewise are hung the best battle-pieces I have ever seen, by Peter Hess, the renowned Bavarian painter, who appears to less credit here in Munich than in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg. Also may be noted the portrait of Alexander I. by Dave, the Englishman, who worked much in Russia. Here likewise is the imperial gallery of portraits of all the sovereigns of the reigning Russian house.—*An Art Tour to Northern Capital of Europe.* By J. Beaufort Atkinson.

DISCOVERY OF SAN SALVADOR.

As soon as the sun was above the horizon, all the boats were manned and pulled towards the island, with bands playing and colours waving in the breeze. As they approached the shore, they saw it covered with a multitude of naked copper-coloured people, having long black hair, and their faces and breasts painted with bright colours. They showed no signs of hostility, but, by their attitudes and gestures, expressed wonder and astonishment. Columbus, richly dressed, and with a naked sword in his right hand, was the first to hand. A crucifix was erected on the beach, before which the explorers knelt in prayer, after kissing the soil they had hewed so many imaginary dangers to discover. They then took formal possession of the island in the name of Isabella of Castile, according to the invariable practice of Portuguese discoverers on similar occasions.—*Half Hours with the Early Explorers.* By Thomas Frost.

MINISTERIAL MAINTENANCE. Some gentlemen pay their French cooks, and many merchants their clerks, a larger salary than he receives who has charge of their souls, and in whom they expect the piety of an apostle, the accomplishments of a scholar, and the manners of a gentleman. Look at my own case; it occupied me eight years to run my regular curriculum. I attended the University, as I have mentioned, for two additional years before I became a licentiate, and other five years elapsed before I obtained a presentation to a vacant church, and became minister of the parish of Arbolito. Hera was fifteen years of my life spent the greater part of them at no small cost, qualifying myself for a profession which for all that time, yielded me nothing for my maintenance. The inadequate means of creditably supporting themselves and their families of which most ministers have to complain, is a very serious matter, threatening, in an enterprising and commercial and wealthy country such as ours, to drain away talent from the pulpit, and, through the weakness of its ministry, bring contempt or religion; worse still, perhaps, to make good the sage remark of Matthew Henry, "A scandalous maintenance makes a scandalous ministry."—*Autobiography of Thomas Gathrie.*

THE PROFESSOR AND THE BAGPIPES.

I had long known and carefully avoided Professor Nesbit, Mus. Doc., who was quite a typical fo. He was tall and thin, and always dressed in black; he had long hair, also black, but no whiskers, beard, or moustache; and he was a magnificent pianist, but classical to the driest degree. At least I suppose he was classical, for what he played bored me—and most other people, though few dared it extremely. And if anyone in the room spoke while he was playing, he stopped and rose from the instrument directly. I have often tried him, not with a personal interruption exactly—but I have not sufficient courage for that—but I have entreated many a guest into audible talking. Once, indeed, this talents waster forgot himself and played one of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." He made everybody cry, myself included, and then suddenly stopped, colouring, apologised for playing such rubbish and went off into hideous but almost impossible finger gymnastics. Well, the Professor and myself were guests a short time back at the mess of a Highland regiment. The dinner was good, the wine excellent, and as the musician is also a bowman, he enjoyed himself heartily. He knew not what was coming. I did, and I watched with fiendish joy. He had just slipped his third glass of claret, when a distant sound, as of a gigantic and discordant bumble-bee that had had a pin stuck through it, made him shudder. The sound swelled and swelled; the mess-room door was flung open, and the pipes marched in. Round and round the table they strayed, droning and squeaking their mightiest, and everybody in the cabin—but one seemed to enjoy it hugely. But not! Oh that poor professor! First I pardoned him, then I pardoned all his tribe. For the sin of the annoyance caused me by all of them, in the course of a long life, would be nothing in comparison with what he endured that evening. And he bore it well; like an Indian man at the stake, he forced a sickly smile, but the twitch of his nostrils, and the play of his forehead, told of the agony he was enduring. And worse was to come, for after walking a few miles round and round the table, the pipes halted immediately behind the unhappy victim's chair, and fixing upon the particular person whom searched his every nerve most keenly, blew it persistently with all their might for a space of time which I judged to be five minutes, but which he afterwards informed me seemed to him like a thousand years. He could smile no more; the corners of his mouth came down and down indeed, till they appeared to meet under his chin. At last his tormentors marched on again, only twice round this time, and out into the night. The professor heaved a deep sigh of relief, swallowed a bumper of claret, and hopefully composed his features. But his trials were not over yet. The chief pipe was laid in, and received a silver cup of whisky from the colonel, which he tossed off after uttering a spell in Gaelic. Then the colonel informed him that a great musician was present, who could not bear him to that beautiful "Lament?" He could—
he did, close behind his chair again, and drooping into his very ear.—*Castell's Magazine.*

ADVICE UPON MARRIAGE.

Do not be so anxious to be married wholly and solely for love, that you ask the first young foolish girl you meet, fresh fledged from the school-room. It is a mistake. A couple of years' experience in the world does a woman no harm; she then has learned the value of a worthy man, and has also time to understand her own feelings, exercise her own judgment, and make a selection of a husband accordingly.—*Wreathed Early in Life.*

TERRIBLE CRUELTIES.

Meetings of the persecuted were also held, under the terms of "The Project," in Viviers and Dauphiny. These meetings, having been repeated for several weeks, the priests of the respective districts called upon their bishops for help to put down this heretical display. The Bishop of Valence (Daniel de Cosme) accordingly informed them that he had taken the necessary steps and that he had been apprised that twenty thousand soldiers were now on their march to the South to put down the Protestant movement. On their arrival, the troops were scattered over the country, to watch and suppress any meetings that might be held. The first took place on the 8th of August, at Chateauneuf, a manufacturing village in Drôme. The assembly was surprised by a troop of dragoons; but most of the congregation contrived to escape. Those who were taken were hung upon the nearest trees. Another meeting was held about a fortnight later, at Beaucaire, which was attended by many persons from Bourdeaux, a village about half a league distant. While the meeting was at prayer, intelligence was brought that the dragoons had entered Bourdeaux, and that it was a scene of general pillage. The Bourdeaux villagers at once set out for the protection of their families. The troops met them, and suddenly fell upon them. A few of the villagers were armed, but the principal party defended themselves with stones. Of course they were overwhelmed; many were killed by the sword, and those taken prisoners were immediately hanged. A few, who took to flight, sheltered themselves in a barn, where the soldiers found them, set fire to the place, and murdered them, as they endeavoured to escape from the flames. One young man was taken prisoner, David Chambier, son of an advocate and related to some of the most eminent lawyers in France. He was taken to the neighbouring town of Montelimar, and, after a summary trial, he was condemned to be broken to death upon the wheel. The sentence was executed before his father's door; but the young man bore his frightful tortures with astonishing courage.—*From "The Huguenot," by S. Smiles.*

A STAG HUNT.

I never rode with those stag-hounds; and yet I can fill up his outline for him, wherever the stag was roused. Do you think that he never noticed how the panting cavalcade rose and fell on the huge mile-long waves of that vast heather sea; how one long brown hill after another sunk down, greyer and greyer, behind them, and, one long grey hill after another swelled up before them; and how the sand-stone rattled and flew beneath their feet, as the great horses, like Homer's old, "devoured up the plain;" and how they struggled down the hill-side, through bushes and rocks, and brook slipping rattling sets of scree, and saw, beneath them stag and pack galloping down the shallow glittering river-bed, throwing up the shingle, striking out the water in long glistening sheets; and how they too swept after them, down the flat valley, round crag and headland, which opened one after another in interminable vista, along the narrow strip of sand and rusks, speckled with stunted, moss-bearded, heather-bedded hawthorns, between the great grim little mountain walls? Did he not feel a pleasant creeping of the flesh that day at the sound of his own horse-hoof, as they swept through the long line with a sound as soft as the brushing of a woman's tresses, and they rang down on the spongy, black, reverberating soil, clipping the honey-laden fragrant heather blossoms, and tossing them out in a rosy shower? Or, that were really too slight a thing for the observation of an average sportsman, surely he must collect the dying away of the hounds' voices as the woodland passes engulfed them, whether it were Brendon or at Badgerworth, or any other place; how they burst through the narrow forest paths, where the ashes were already golden, while the oaks still kept their sombre green, and the red leaves and berries of the mountain-side, showed bright beneath the dark forest mists; and bow all of a sudden the wild outcry before them seemed to stop and concentrate, thrown back, louder and louder as they rode off the same echoing ring; till at a sudden turn of the road there stood the stag beneath them in the stream, his back against the black rock with its green cushions of dripping velvet, knee deep in the clear amber water, the hounds around him, some stringing and swimming in the deep pool, some rolling and tossing and splashing in a mad half-terrified ring, as he reared into the air his great haunches, with the sparkling beads running off his red mane, and dropping on his knees, plunged his antlers down among them, with blows which would have come short of certain death; with it the sweeping water had not broken the shock before them seemed to stop and concentrate, bow to the extent of \$40,000, on buildings, or on goods stored therein.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.—*DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.*

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

At 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

STEMMSEN & Co., Agents.

At 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THE Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Secretaries.

At 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is prepared to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by first class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MOYER, Agent.

At 1 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.—*DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.*

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

At 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.

At 47 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days 1 do. do. do.

Above 1 month and not 1 do. do. do.

Not exceeding 3 months 1 do. do. do.

Above 6 months the annual rate.

NOT exceeding 1 month 1 do. do. do.

Above 3 months and not 1 do. do. do.

Not exceeding 6 months the annual rate.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.